

SOV/124-57-3-3095

Experimental Determination of the Wave Stresses Exerted (cont.)

compiled by the "River Register" and the TsNIIRF (Central Scientific Research Institute of the River Fleet). The test procedures and the measuring equipment are described in detail.

A. A. Kostyukov

Card 2/2

PANSHIN, A. F.

124-1957-10-12106

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Byelyak, Yu. L., Panshin, A. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the Loads Acting on Inland Water Vessels Subjected
to Conditions of Heavy Waves, and Certain Suggestions for the
Strengthening of Vessels (Issledovaniye nagruzok, deystvuyushch-
ikh na suda vnutrennego plavaniya v usloviakh volneniya i
rekomendatsii po podkrepleniyu sudov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i, in-ta rech. flota, 1957, Nr 36, pp 127-141

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

CHERNOKOZOV, V.A., inzh.--polkovnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; PAN'SHIN, A.I.,
inzh.-podpolkovnik

Negative propeller thrust. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.9:54-61 S'60.
(MIRA 13:10)
(Airplanes--Turbine-propeller engines)

CHUYKOV, N. K.; PASHIN, A. I.

Water - Waste

Secondary use of the cooling water of oxidation tanks. Prom. energ. ? no. ?, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PANSHIN, A. I.; CHUYKOV, N. K.

Galvanizing

Secondary use of the cooling water of oxidation tanks. Prom. energet., no. 7, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

CHUYKOV, N. K.; PANSHIN, A. I.

Water - Waste

Secondary use of the cooling water of oxidation tanks. From. energ. & no. 7, 1959.

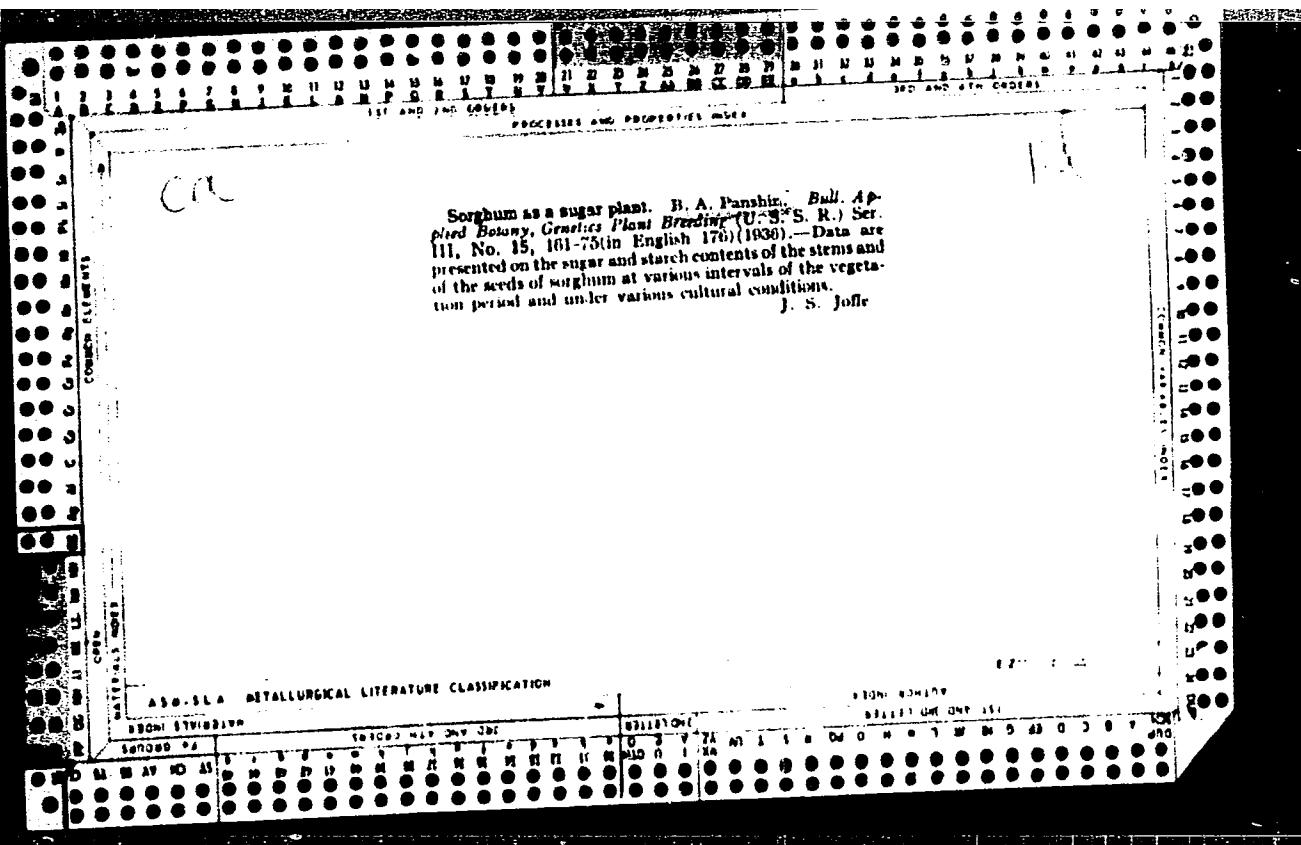
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1959. UNCLAS/REF.D.

PANSHIN, A. I.; CHUYKOV, N. K.

Galvanizing

Secondary use of the cooling water of oxidation tanks. Prom. energ. 9 no. 4, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1951. UNCLAS FILE.



PANSHIN, B.I.; PINOGENOV, G.N.

Machine for repeated static load testing of plastic materials. Zav.
lab.22 no.11:1363-1364 '56. (MILRA 10:2)
(Plastics) (Testing machines)

PANSHIN, B.I.

GOL'DBERG, Mikhail Markovich; ZAKHAROV, Vasiliy Alekseevich; KAZANSKIY, Yuriy Nikolayevich; LEON'TYEVA, Valentina Petrovna; LOSEV, Ivan Platonovich, doktor khim.nauk, prof.; TROSTIANSKAYA, Yelena Borisovna, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KHAZANOV, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich; CHIBOTAREVSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich; SHEYDEMAN, Igor' Jur'yevich; BONDAREV, V.S., inzh., retsenzент; PANSHIN, B.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; TUBYANSKAYA, F.G., izdat.red.; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn.red

[Nonmetallic materials and their use in airplane construction]
Nemetallicheskie materialy i ikh primenenie v aviastroenii. Pod
obshchei red. I.P.Loseva i E.V.Trostianskoi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
obor. promyshl., 1958. 428 p.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Kafedra "Tekhnologiya obrabotki nemetallicheskikh materialov"
Moskovskogo aviationsnogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta i kafedry
"Materialovedenie" Moskovskogo aviationsnogo ordena Lenina
instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (for all except Bondarev, Panshin,
Tubyanskaya, Rozhin)
(Airplanes--Desing and construction)
(Nonmetallic materials)

KARDASHOV, D.A., red.; PAVSHIN, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SHEKHTMAN,
E.A., izdat.red.; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Glue and gluing technology] Klei i tekhnologiya skleivaniia;
sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos.neuchno-tekhn.izd-vo, 1960. 284 p.
(Gluing) (MIRA 13:10)

S/179/60/000/006/035/036
E081/E135

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G.M., Panshin, B.I., Razumovskaya, I.V.,
and Finogenov, G.N., (Moscow)

TITLE: The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6,
pp. 176-179

TEXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work (Ref.4).
According to experimental and theoretical work (Refs.1-4) the
longevity of plastics under load is expressed by the approximate
formula:

$$\tau = Ae^{-\alpha\sigma} \quad (1)$$

where τ is the longevity at constant stress σ ; the constants
A and α depend on the type of material. In the present paper
the longevity of polymethylmethacrylate is investigated under
cyclic conditions, the stress cycle having a saw-tooth form, with
maximum stress σ_2 , minimum stress σ_1 , and period θ ; the
quantity $w = (\sigma_2 - \sigma_1)/(1/20)$ defines the velocity of increase

Card 1/5

S/179/60/000/006/035/036
E081/E135

The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading or decrease of the stress. Following Bailey (Ref.7), application of Eq.(1) to these stress conditions leads to:

$$t = \alpha \frac{(1 - 1/k) \sigma_2}{1 - \exp[-\alpha(1 - 1/k) \sigma_2]} \tau_2 \quad (6)$$

for the longevity t , where τ_2 is the longevity at constant stress σ_2 , and k is the ratio σ_2/σ_1 . In terms of the longevity τ^0 at constant stress $\sigma_0 = 1/2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)$, the longevity t under cyclic conditions is given by Eq.(7). The testing was carried out in a special apparatus in pure tension at a frequency of 10 cycles/min and at 20 °C under the condition that k had a constant value of 10. The data are given in Fig.2, in which the ordinate is the logarithm of the longevity in minutes and the abscissa is the maximum stress in kg/mm²; curve 1 is the time dependence of the longevity under steady stress, curve 2 is calculated from Eq.(6) and the experimental results for cyclic stress are shown in curve 3. The condition of variable k was

Card 2 / 5

S/179/60/000/006/035/036
E081/E135

The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading

also considered. The experimental and calculated values are compared in Fig.3 as graphs of $\sigma^0/\sigma_{\text{II}}$ where σ^0 is the average of the maximum and minimum stresses in a cycle, and σ_{II} is the tensile strength measured in a testing machine; curve 1 is the time dependence of strength, curves 2, 3 and 4 are experimental (10 cycles/min), corresponding to variable minimum stress σ_1 and different constant maximum stresses σ_2 of: curve 2 - 0.9 σ_{II} ; curve 3 - 0.8 σ_{II} ; curve 4 - 0.7 σ_{II} ; $\sigma_{\text{II}} = 8.6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. Curves 2', 3' and 4' are calculated from:

$$t = \alpha \frac{w\theta}{2} \frac{\exp(1/4 \alpha w\theta)}{\exp(1/2 \alpha w\theta) - 1} \tau^0 \quad (7)$$

Fig.2 shows that the longevity curve for cyclic loading is not a simple one, and only coincides with the theoretical curve for small times and large maximum stresses. The possible part played by such factors as the heating of the specimen and the occurrence of microcracks is discussed. The curves of Fig.3

Card 3/5

S/179/60/000/006/035/036
E081/E155

The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading

show that the larger deviations of the experimental from the calculated curves occur at the smaller values of σ_1 . The application of Bailey's method for calculating the longevity of plastics based on the time dependence of strength leads to disagreement with experimental data in the practically important region involving a large number of cycles to fracture. For a small number of cycles to fracture, the calculated and experimental curves practically coincide.

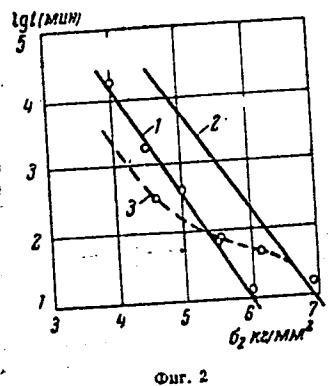
There are 3 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet and 3 English.

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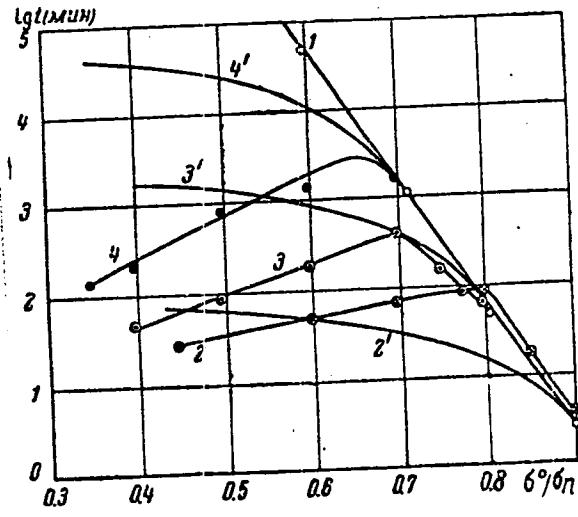
Card 4/5

S/179/60/000/006/035/036
E081/E135

The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading



Фиг. 2



Фиг. 3

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1960

Card 5/5

88552

S/191/60/000/011/012/016
B013/B054

15.8000 (2209)

AUTHORS: Panshin, B. I., Bartenev, G. M., Finogenov, G. N.

TITLE: Strength of Plastics Under Cyclic Loads

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 11, pp. 47-54

TEXT: The present report was delivered at the Conference on the Strength of Polymers and Polymeric Materials held in Moscow from May 16 to 18, 1960. It deals with studies of the strength and durability of some construction plastics under low-frequency cyclic loads. Tables 1 and 2 give the characteristic physicomechanical properties of the organic glasses and glass textolites investigated. The following problems were clarified in the investigation: the durability of plastics under constant and variable loads (Figs. 1-3, 5); effect of temperature on the durability of plastics (Figs. 2, 4); effect of orientation on the strength of organic glasses in fatigue tests (Tables 2, 3); anisotropy of durability of glass textolite (Figs. 6, 7); effect of asymmetry of cyclic loads on the durability of plastics (Fig. 8); effect of overloads and static preloading (Fig. 9, Table 4); "fatigue" of the material under cyclic loads (Fig. 10). It was

Card 1/3

Strength of Plastics Under Cyclic Loads

88552

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E013/B054

found that the relationship between durability and stress in semilogarithmic coordinates was not linear under cyclic tensile loads in contrast to static loads. In the range of high stresses, the material is longer durable under cyclic than under static loads on the same stress level. On low stress levels, however, longer durability of the material corresponds to static loading. Under cyclic loads, the same durability of plastics can be attained with different values of average cyclic stresses. Here, longer stress amplitudes correspond to smaller average cyclic stresses. It was shown that an overload during cyclic loading or after prolonged static loading reduced the durability of the material. Plastics of the series of organic polymethyl methacrylate glasses of linear structure with increased heat resistance also show a higher fatigue strength both at normal and increased temperature. Organic glasses with oriented structure, which were subjected to biaxial tensile loads on heating above the vitrification temperature, have a considerably higher fatigue strength than non-oriented glasses. Besides, the relative difference between the values of durability during fatigue tests, especially with not too high stresses, is much smaller in oriented than in non-oriented glasses. Anisotropy of mechanical properties of glass textolites also occurs in fatigue tests. The durability of glass textolite is more strongly reduced by thermal aging under simul-

Card 2/3

88552

Strength of Plastics Under Cyclic Loads

S/191/60/000/011/012/016

B013/B054

taneous cyclic loads than without such loads. Finally, it was shown that it was possible to calculate the durability of plastics, especially organic glasses, under cyclic loads according to fatigue test data under static load with the use of the "criterion of total damages". It was found that the fatigue strength calculated did not agree with experimental data in the case of small stresses. The authors attempted to find the causes of such disagreement (Fig. 11). They showed that the heating of the whole sample due to hysteresis losses cannot be the principal cause. Local overheating is assumed. M. M. Gudimov and B. V. Petrov are mentioned. There are 11 figures, 4 tables, and 13 references: 11 Soviet and 2 US.

X

Card 3/3

BELYANKIN, F.P.; PASHIN, B.I.; LUK'YANCHIKOV, I.K.; POPOV, G.G.;
ASHKENAZI, Ye.K.; NIKOL'SKOV, A.M.; KANAVETS, I.V.

Discussion of the methods for investigating and testing
physicomechanical properties of plastics. Replies to an
inquiry published in issue no.1 of "Zavodskaya laboratoria",
1960. Zav.lab. 26 no.6:655-678 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut stroitel'noy mekhaniki Akademii nauk USSR
(for Belyankin). 2. Vsesoyuznyy institut aviatcionnykh
materialov (for Pashin, Nikol'skov). 3. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhного transporta
(for Luk'yanchikov & Popov). 4. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova (for Ashkenazi). 5. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (for Kanavets).
(Plastics)

S/032/60/026/06/02/044
B010/B126

15.800

AUTHOR:

Panshin, B. I.

TITLE:

Discussion of Methods of Examining and Testing the Physico-mechanical Properties of Plastics.¹⁵ Answers to the Inquiry, Published in No. 1 of the Periodical "Zavodskaya laboratoriya" of 1960

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 661 - 665

TEXT: The author elucidates the above questions and makes, among others, the following assertions: since the plastics have very different physico-mechanical properties, it is impracticable, often even impossible, to use standardized methods of testing. When choosing the shape and size of the samples, the quasi-homogeneous and the heterogeneous (filled) plastics must be differentiated. The testing rate for determining the limit of stability by expansion according to PCCT (GOST) 4649-55¹⁵ is too large for the measurement of the elasticity modulus with mechanical or optical-mechanical expansion strip charts. The table methods of calculating the elasticity modulus and the proportionality limit, considered by GOST 4646-49, are im-

Card 1/3

Discussion of Methods of Examining and Testing the S/032/60/026/06/02/044
Physicomechanical Properties of Plastics. Answers B010/B126
to the Inquiry, Published in No. 1 of the Periodical "Zavodskaya
laboratoriya" of 1960

practicable. The "graphical-analytical" methods by which only the "load-deformation curve" is shown up, are more reliable and precise. Corresponding apparatus must be constructed, which permit a direct drawing of these curves. This could be carried out with the aid of expansion strip charts on the ^{no} (MRS)-250 machine. The durability tests should take place either under set deformation conditions (on eccentric machines of the type DVL, or of the type ^{no} (MUP)-150 and others), or under set load conditions (on machines for bending-torsion tests of the type ^{no} (UKI)-10, ^{no} (NU) and others). The "Dinstat" apparatus can, in the opinion of the author, only be of limited use, for example in comparative tests. The mechanical properties of laminated plastics should be tested at three angles, 0°, 45°, and 90° to the surface of the sample. The modulus of the tangential elasticity of orthotropic materials can be calculated by equations, from the results of the expansion tests. These methods are used to determine the modulus of "parallel" and "diagonal" shearing of plywood (GOST 1143-41). When testing hygroscopic plastics, the water content must be taken into consideration. *X*

Card 2/3

Discussion of Methods of Examining and Testing the S/032/60/026/06/02/044
Physicomechanical Properties of Plastics. Answers B010/B126
to the Inquiry, Published in No. 1 of the Periodical "Zavodskaya
laboratoriya" of 1960

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut aviatcionnykh materialov (All-Union
Institute for Aviation Materials)

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Card 3/3

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S/191/61/000/003/015/015
B124/B203

AUTHORS: Panshin, B. I., Vishnevskiy, G. Ye.

TITLE: Strength of glass Textolite in unilateral heating

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1961, 71-73

TEXT: The strength of the unilaterally heated plastic can be approximately calculated from the temperature gradient in the material cross section and from the diagrams "stress - deformation" for different temperatures; this procedure is, however, rather complicated and not always dependable. Inaccurate results are obtained, particularly when determining the strength of material heated on its surface to high temperatures, which is due to the fact that the same zones of the material in unilateral heating are subjected to thermal effects differing in intensity and duration. Therefore, the experimental determination of the strength of plastics used for unilateral heating to high temperatures is particularly important. Fig. 1 shows a diagram of the apparatus used. A flat 1.5-kw electric furnace, open on one side, with a 6-mm nichrome heating coil working at 18 v and 80 a, is used for heating. The tempera-

Card 1/8

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Strength of glass Textolite...

V

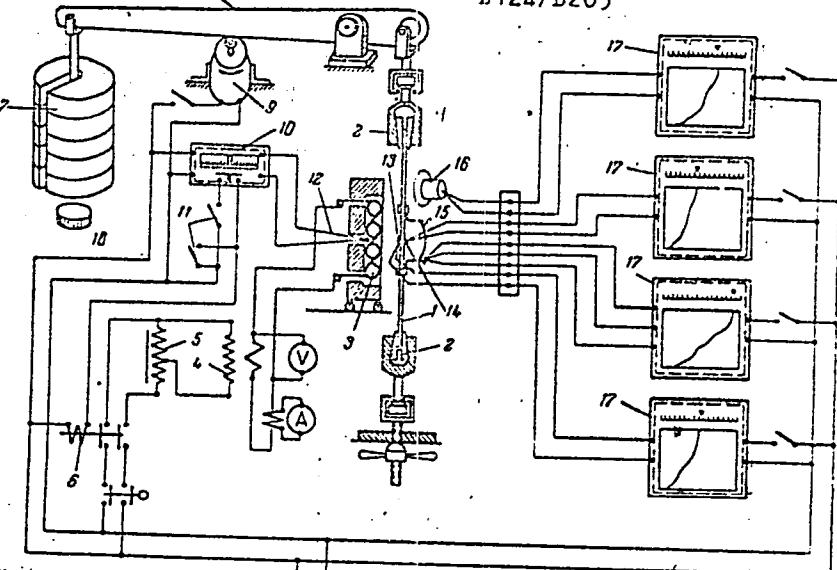
ture of the heating element is automatically controlled with an ЭИБ-01 (EPV-01) electron regulator. At 400, 600, and 800°C, the heat flows are 10,000, 32,000, and 80,000 kcal/m².hr, respectively. An ordinary small integral calorimeter of the radiation type is used to measure the heat flows (Ref. 5: Teploenergetika no. 12 (1958)). The mechanical properties of the plastic are determined either under a load varying with time (Fig.2) or under constant load. The authors examined glass Textolites of the types ФН (FN), СК-9Ф (SK-9F), and КАСТ-В (CAST-V) developed by B. A. Kiselev and Ya. D. Avrasin and co-workers. The greatest drop in strength corresponds to the unsteady period of heating. The binder of glass Textolites FN and SK-9F starts burning at a surface temperature of about 700°C. Since the material of the heated zone is separated into layers, it is necessary to examine, besides the tensile strength, also the bending and compressive strength in the plane of the foil. This is done with an apparatus shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 5 shows data of tensile and compressive strength of KAST-V glass Textolite, 2 mm thick, in the plane of the foil in three principal directions. There are 5 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/8

20490

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B124/B203

Strength of glass Textolite.



Card 3/8

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Fig. 1

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Strength of glass Textolite...

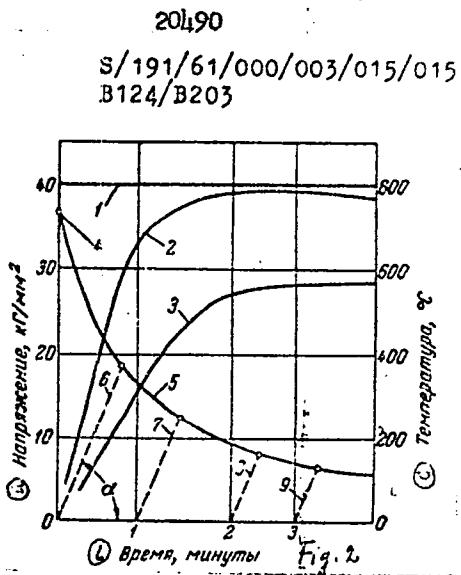
Legend to Fig. 1: Basic circuit diagram of the test device. (1) Specimen, (2) clamps, (3) electric furnace for unilateral radiation heating of specimens, (4) and (5) voltage regulators of the heater, (6) magnetic starter, (7) load, (8) lever of the loading device, (9) device for automatic loading, (10) automatic electronic regulator of the type EPV-01, (11) push buttons for nonautomatic switching-on of the heater, (12) thermocouple for measuring and regulating the heater temperature, (13) thermocouple at the heated specimen surface, (14) thermocouple at the unheated specimen surface, (15) deformation feeler, (16) heat flow meter, (17) electronic 3ПП-09 (EPP-09) potentiometers, (18) rubber buffers.
Load, kg/mm²; time, min.

Card 4/8

Strength of glass Textolite...

Fig. 2. Dynamic conditions for the tensile test with unilateral heating of FN glass Textolite foil, 3 mm thick

Legend: (1) Temperature of the heater, (2) temperature of the heated surface, (3) temperature of the unheated surface, (4) tensile strength at 20°C, (5) breaking point in heating, (6) - (9) change in stress at constant velocity of clamps and loading of the specimen after 0, 1, 2, 3 minutes, (a) stress, (b) time, min, (c) temperature.



Card 5/8

Strength of glass Textolite...

Fig. 4. Device for compressive tests of flat glass Textolite specimens with unilateral heating

Legend: (1) Specimen, (2) guide bar, (3) and (4) upper and lower clamp, (5) and (6) centering ball supports, (a) heating.

Card 6/8

Fig. 4

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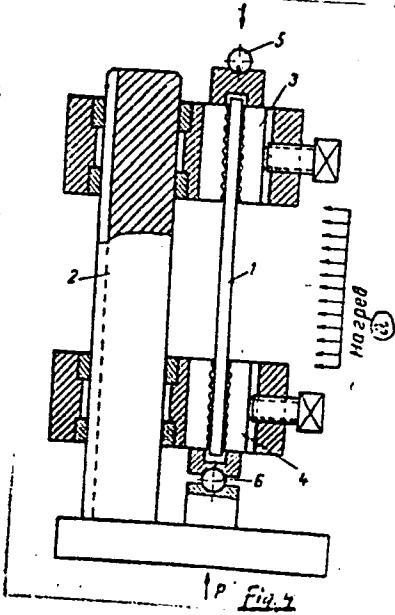


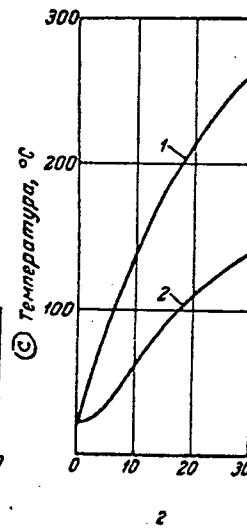
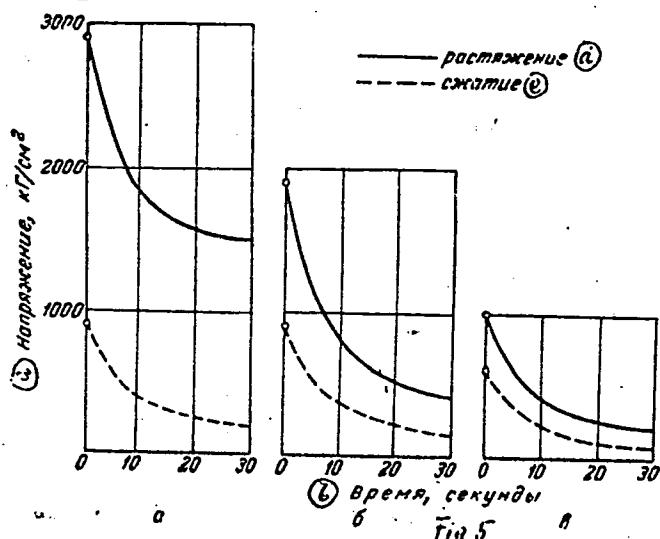
Fig. 4

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Strength of glass Textolite...

Fig. 5



Card 7/8

20490

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B124/B203

Strength of glass Textolite...

Legend to Fig. 5: Tensile and compressive strength of KAST-V glass Textolite foil, 2 mm thick, with unilateral heating (heat flow $60,000 \text{ kcal/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr}$; temperature of the heater 800°C): (a) loading along the warp, (b) loading along the filling, (c) loading at an angle of 45° to the warp, (d) temperature conditions during the test, (1) and (2) temperature of the heated and unheated specimen surfaces. (a) Load, kg/cm^2 , (b) time, seconds, (c) temperature, $^\circ\text{C}$, (d) stretching, (e) compression.

Card 6/8

PANSHIN, B.I.; FINOGENOV, G.N.

Effect of moisture on the mechanical properties of the KAST-B
glass textolite. Plast.massy no.8:22-26 '61. (MIRA-14:7)
(Glass reinforced plastics)

PANSHIN, F.I.; VISHNEVSKIY, G.Ye.

Determination of the deformability of glass textolite in stretch
testing under conditions of unilateral heating. Plast.massy no.10:
55-58 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Glass reinforced plastics)

S/032/62/028/004/001/026
B117/B104

AUTHOR: Panshin, B. I.

TITLE: Plastics are to be investigated as construction materials

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 4, 1962, 395 - 397

TEXT: In connection with the growing importance of plastics because of their valuable physicomechanical properties, the necessity of investigating their specific features is pointed out. The nature and great variety of plastics as well as modern manufacturing methods cause many problems which can be solved by: development of standards and methods for determining their technical and economic use and their application in machine construction; development of theories and calculation methods for the manufacture of machine elements from polymer substances; investigation of the influence of manufacturing methods on the properties of finished products; investigation of the properties determining the efficiency of polymer substances; development of testing methods on the basis of solid-state physics. Tests of mechanical properties of plastics should include finished parts, semifinished products, and combined materials. They

Card 1/2

Plastics are to be investigated...

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B117/B104

should not be restricted to laboratory tests but should also be carried out under operating conditions. The automatization of these tests would be very important. For the purpose of improving the testing methods it is necessary that the nomenclature of mass-produced material testing machines, check instruments, and programing devices should be extended, and that the mass production of special devices and machines designed by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorskiy institut ispytatel'nykh mashin, priborov i sredstv izmereniya mass (NIKIMP) (Scientific Research and Design Institute of Testing Machines, Instruments, and Mass-measuring Equipment) should be started at the request of various institutes of materiology. It is noted that the coordination of research work in this field and creative collective work in practice are of decisive importance for the implementation of the proposals made here and for a successful and wide use of plastics.

Card 2/2

TUMANOV, A.T., glav. red.; VYATKIN, A.Ye., red.; GARBAR, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ZAYMOVSKIV, A.S., red.; KARGIN, V.A., red.; KISHKIN, S.T., red.; KISHKINA-RATHER, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; PANSHEV, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ROGOVIN, Z.A., doktor khoz. nauk, red.; SAZNIK, N.P., red.; SKLYAROV, N.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; FRIDLYANDER, I.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SHUBNIKOV, A.V., red.; SHERBINA, V.V., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; SHRAYBER, D.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GENEL', S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; ZHEREBKOV, S.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BOGATYREV, P.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BUROV, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POTAK, Ya.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KUKIN, G.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOVALEV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ZENTSEL'SKAYA, Ch.A., tekhn. red.

[Building materials; an encyclopedia of modern technology]
Konstruktionsnye materialy; entsiklopediya sovremennoi tekhniki. Glav. red. Tumanov, A.A. Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopedia. Vol.1. Abliatsiia - Korroziia. 1963. 416 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kishkin).

PANSHIN, B.I.; BARTENEV, G.M.; FINOGENOV, G.N.; KASYUK, V.D.

Effect of water on the mechanical properties of organic glass.
Plast. massy no.11:32-36 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

PANSHIN, B.I.; POPOV, V.A.; FEDORENKO, A.G.; BUYANOV, G.I.; YEFIMOVA, V.S.;
GORSKIY, K.P.

Mechanical properties of plastic foams determining their efficiency
as reinforcing fillers; efficiency of plastic foams in structures under
static load conditions. Plast.massy no.12:31-35 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012191

S/0191/64/000/002/0039/0043

AUTHORS: Panshin, B. I.; Popov, V. A.; Fedorenko, A. G.; Buyanov, G. I.; Yefimova, V. S.; Gorskiy, K. P.

TITLE: Mechanical properties of foam plastics which determine their efficiency as pressure fillers; 2. Efficiency of foam plastics in constructions during cyclic load operation

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 39-43.

TOPIC TAGS: pressure filler, mechanical properties, foam plastic, construction, cyclic load, internal friction, fatigue strength, vibration damping, noise control, vibration insulation, glass textolite

ABSTRACT: The vibration proof and internal friction characteristics play an important role in the use of foam plastic in constructions which were subjected to the effect of variable loads. The first group of characteristics is particularly important during use of foam plastic as a pressure filler, for example in three-layered panels and films. The characteristics of the second group determine the fatigue strength during damping of vibration of construction elements.

Card 1/32

ACCESSION NR: AP4012191

Good damping properties are also needed to provide noise control and vibration insulation for apparatus and conveying devices where accuracy and comfort are important factors. It was established experimentally that the heat aging factor of foam plastic affects the vibrational stability of three-layered panels (with glass textolite facings) at increased temperatures (u_1 to 300C). It is not the fatigue of foam plastic which is limiting at high temperatures during cyclic deformation but the change of its stability due to thermal destruction. In comparing amounts of logarithmic decrement of oscillation of foam plastic of various brands, the effect of the chemical nature of the original polymers was established. Formulas are given and experimental data is obtained for coefficients of mechanical losses of panels of a different construction with foam plastic filler. Comparison between foam plastics and vibration absorption materials of the "isol" type showed the competitive nature of foam plastic with respect to weight and damping properties. Orig. art. has: 5 Figures, 7 Equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/2

PANSHIN, B.I.; GOLIKANTOV, Ye.P.

Method for evaluating the heat resistance of sealing rubber
during short-time heating. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.8;16-21 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

L 20798-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T IJP(c) JAJ/RM/WH

ACC NR: AP6005954 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/002/0060/0062

AUTHORS: Panshin, B. I.; Fedoranko, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: The elastic moduli and Poisson coefficient of plastics over a wide temperature range

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1966, 60-62

TOPIC TAGS: acrylic plastic, heat resistant plastic, Poisson coefficient, elastic modulus, shear modulus, ultrasonic frequency/ SO-120 acrylic plastic, SO-140 acrylic plastic, SO-190 acrylic plastic

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments in determining the dynamic moduli E and G and the coefficient μ for plastics SO-120, SO-140, and SO-190 in the temperature range of -185°C to the suggested upper working temperatures are given. The elastic moduli were determined by the dynamic resonance method reported by the authors (Plast. massy, No. 11, 46, 1965) at frequencies of 350-630 cps (see Fig. 1). The Poisson coefficient was calculated from these values. A value of $\mu = 0.49$ at 160°C was obtained for plastic SO-190.

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.744.335.01:539.32

52
B

L 20798-66
ACC MR, AP6005954

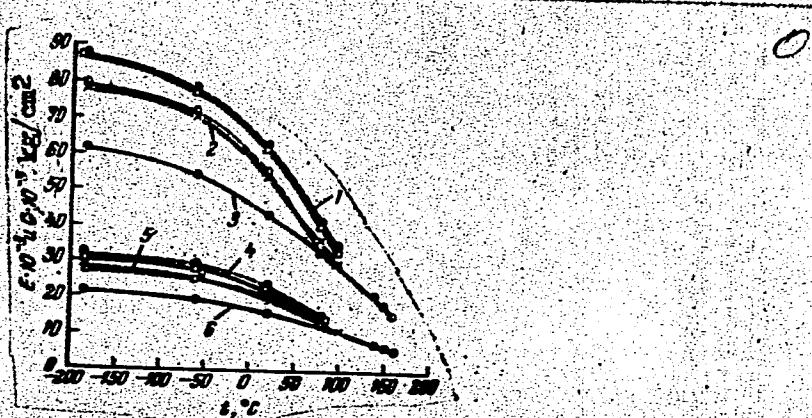


Fig. 1. Moduli E and G versus temperature: 1, 2, 3 - modulus E for SO-140, SO-120, and SO-190; 4, 5, 6 - modulus G for same plastics; — initial state; - - - oriented state.

Orig. art. has: 1 graph, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: // / SUIM DATE: none / ORIG REV: 007 / OTH REV: 004

Card 2/2

L 45276-66 EWT(a)/T/EWP(j) JP(c) VW/RM

ACC NR: AP6023392

SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/66/000/003/0330/0336

AUTHOR: Buyanov, G. I.; Kasyuk, V. D.; Malinin, N. I.; Panshin, B. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The creep of polymer materials subjected to cyclic loads

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 3, 1966, 330-336

TOPIC TAGS: creep, thermoplastic material, polymer

ABSTRACT: A method for constructing the creep curve of one-dimensional polymer material subjected to periodically applied alternating stresses is proposed. The creep curves obtained by tests under constant loads were used as basis for calculation. The mathematically derived curves agree within 10% with the experimental results, thus proving the applicability of the nonlinear heredity theory (viscoelasticity) expressed by M. I. Rozovskiy's equation. Experimental examination has shown that the proposed method may be used with sufficient accuracy for

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.744.325:539.388.1

L 45276-66

ACC NR: AP6023392

predictions of creep behavior of thermoplastic polymers under periodically applied (cyclic) loads. Diagrams showing the constant-load creep curves obtained experimentally, and the cyclic-load creep curves obtained mathematically and experimentally are presented in the original article. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, [KP] and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 02Nov65 / ORIG REF: 012 /

Card 2/2 *See*

PANSHIN, B.I.; FEDORENKO, A.G.

Modulus of elasticity and Poisson's coefficient of organic
glass at a wide temperature range. Plast. massy no.2:60-62
'66.
(MIRA 19:2)

FEDOROV, A.G.; PANSHIN, B.I.

Determining the Poisson coefficient of plastics at reduced
and increased temperatures. Plast. massy no.11:46-48
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 3380-66 EWT(■)/EPF(c)/EWP(▼)/EWP(△)/T WW/HM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022092

UR/0138/65/000/008/0016/0021

678.06-621-762:678.01:536.495.001.57 39

AUTHOR: Panshin, B. I., Golovastov, Ye. S. 15, H, 55 B

TITLE: Method of evaluating the thermostability of sealing resins by short term heating

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 8, 1965, 16-21

TOPIC TAGS: adhesive, resin, adhesion, stress relaxation, hardness, heat resistance, hermetic seal, laboratory instrument, temperature test, test method

ABSTRACT: A method was worked out and apparatus was constructed for laboratory evaluation of the sealing properties of resinous materials utilizing brief high temperature heating and elevated gas pressures to simulate operating conditions. Tests were run on samples heated to a maximum of 500 C at rates of 40-100 C/min with nitrogen pressures up to 80 kg /sq. cm. Model samples were prepared from resins based on SKN-18 (TM-2 hardness of 70-76), SKT (48-60) and highly filled SKN-18 (88-90). It was shown that certain characteristics of the process of unsealing hermetic resinous seals under intensive heat associated with loss of

Card 1/2

L 3380-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022092

mechanical strength due to thermal destruction and other effects led to accelerating the rupture of the seal as the pressure of the packed media is increased. This was additionally confirmed by hardness and compressive stress relaxation measurements on these resins under closely controlled heating. Orig. art. has: 7 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT,TD

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *red*

SHUBENKO-SHUBIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich; GERNER, David Mikhaylovich;
ZEL'DES, Natan Yakovlevich; INGUL'TSOV, Vilor L'vovich;
KOGAN, Vladimir Zel'manovich; POKRASSA, Moisey Iosifovich;
SOROLEV, Sergey Petrovich; SUKHININ, Viktor Pavlovich;
TRZHETSINSKIY, Anatoliy Vitol'dovich; SHNEYDMAN, Avadiy
Yefimovich; PANSHIN, B.M., retsenzent; NIKIFOROVA, R.A., inzh.,
red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Strength of steam-turbine elements] Prochnost' elementov paro-
vykh turbin. Pod red. L.A.Shubenko-Shubina. Moskva, Mashgiz,
(MIRA 16:2)
1962. 567 p.

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr.SSR (for Shubenko-Shubin).
(Steam turbines)

PANSHIN, B.M., inzh.

Technical designs of the new turbines developed by the Kharkov
Turbogenerator Plant. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.11:26 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)
(Kharkov. Turbines--Design and construction)

KOTLYAR, Iosif Venieminovich; SHNKE, Ya.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;
PANSHIN, B.M., inzh., retsenzent; OMISHCHENKO, N.P., red.;
GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Variable operation of gas turbine systems] Peremennyi rezhim
raboty gazoturbinnikh ustavovok. Pod red. IA.I.Shnec. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1961. 226 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Gas turbines)

S/135/63/000/003/005/011
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Ryabinkin, V. P., Pan'shin, G. N., Engineers

TITLE: Automatic hardfacing of ship parts with austenitic steels

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1963, 18 - 22

TEXT: An investigation was made with the participation of G. K. Nogovitsin, A. S. Soluyanov, I. A. Nenayezdnikov, on the automatic submerged-arc hardfacing with austenitic materials of sealing and friction surfaces of type AK (AK) alloyed steel parts. Chrome-nickel wire CE-04 X19H11M3 (Sv-04Kh19N11M3) (X18H11M) (Kh18N11M), and CB-08 X19H9Φ2C2 (Sv-08Kh19N9Φ2C2) (EI606) (EI606) in combination with flux AH-26 (AN-26) were used. The results of tests were compared with data from analogous tests made with manual welding using ΦA-400/10 (EA-400/10) electrodes. Multi-layer or angular-lead hardfacing was performed with forged 120 x 120 x 250 mm plates. The investigations concerned: hot-crack sensitivity, chemical composition, corrosion resistance, mechanical properties of the hardfaced metal; metallographical analysis of the hardfaced metal; proneness of the metal in the fusion zone to lamination and

Card 1/3

S/135/63/000/003/005/011
A006/A101

Automatic hardfacing of ship parts with...

brittle failure. The following results are obtained. The use of welding wire Sv-08Kh19N9F2S2 assures the production of metal in the second and subsequent built-up layers with satisfactory resistance to intercrystalline corrosion and hot cracks. The built up metal and the zone of fusion with the base metal show sufficient mechanical properties. The use of wire Sv-04Kh19N11M3 assures satisfactory anticorrosion and mechanical properties of the built up metal; in angular hardfacing the weld metal shows increased sensitivity to hot crack formation. Wire Sv-08Kh19N9F2S2 assures the production of built-up metal having high hardness; this increases the service life and reliability of operation of hardfaced parts. Building up of the second and subsequent layers upon a previously produced initial layer with wire CB -10 X16H25M (Sv-10Kh16N25M) entails embrittlement of the built up metal in the second layer. Wire Sv-08Kh19N9F2S2 in combination with flux AN-26 can be recommended for hard-facing sealing and friction parts and assemblies in shipbuilding, made of low-alloy and low-carbon steels at any configuration of the part and shape of the rebuilt-up surface. Wire Sv-04Kh19N11M3 in combination with flux-26 can be recommended for hardfacing low-alloyed and low carbon steel parts in the absence

Card 2/3

Automatic hardfacing of ship parts with...

S/135/63/000/003/005/011
A006/A101

of angular beads. Automation of hardfacing operations in shipbuilding must be subjected to further research. There are 6 tables and 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Plant "Krasnoye Sormovo"

Card 3/3

PAN'SHIN, I.

In the Black Sea subtropics. Nauka i zhish' 29 no.7:40-41 Jl
'62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Insektariy Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy (VIZR),
st. Lazarevskaya, Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Black Sea region--Ants)
(Black Sea region--Forest insects--Biological control)

PANSHIN, I.A.

Ecology of the codling moth in the orchards of the Volga-Akhtuba
Floodplain. Vop. ekol. 7:131-133 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Volgograd.
(Volga-Akhtuba Floodplain--Codling moth)

VAKULIN, A.A.; V'YUNOV, S.F.; GORIN, T.I.; IVASHCHENKO, P.S.; KONOVA,
A.G.; KOROLEV, V.A.; KOROSTELEVA, M.Ye.; LOBACHOV, A.Ya.;
LASEMANOV, I.Ye.; MALYCHENKO, V.V.; MOROZOVA, A.M.; PANSHIN, I.A.;
PROSVIROV, A.S.; ROZHKOVA, N.V.; YUROVA, N.P.; FEDORENKO, V.P.;
TSEKHMISTRENOV, P.Ye.; SHEVCHENKO, I.S.; FEDOROV, N.A., red.;
IZHBOUDINA, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Brief manual on the cultivation of fruits, berries, and grapes
and the management of nurseries in Stalingrad Province] Kratkiy
spravochnik po plodovo-iagodnym kul'turam, vinoigradu i pitomnikam
dlja Stalingradskoi oblasti. Stalingrad, Stalingradskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1960. 215 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Stalingrad (Province) Upravleniye sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Stalingrad Province--Fruit culture)

KOVYRYALOV, Yu.P.; PANSHIN, I.A., dotsent; MOROZOVA, A.M., agronom;
BARYSHEV, M.V., agronom; DMITRIIEV, N.I., agronom

One of the problems in the reclamation of the Volga-Akhtuba
floodland. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.5:7-8 My '61.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Sekretar' Sredne-Akhtubinskogo rayonnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Kovyryalov). 2.
Zaveduyushchiy naledroy zoologii i entomologii Stalingradskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for Panshin).
(Volga-Akhtuba flood plain—Fruit—Diseases and pests)

~~PANSHIN, I.~~ SHEVCHENKO, I.

[Principal pests and diseases of shelterbelts and methods of controlling them] Glavnieshie vrediteli i bolezni polezashchitnykh lesosazhdenii i bor'ba s nimi. Stalingrad, Obl.kn-vo, 1950. 64 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Forest protection)

PANSHIN, I. P.

"Experimental Proof Of The Subterminal Position Of The Attachment Point Of The Spindle Fiber In Chromosome IV Of Drosophila Melanogaster. Department Of Genetics (Chief: Prof. N. P. Dubinin) Institute Of Experimental Biology (Director: Academician N. K. Koltsov), Moscow." (p. 350) by Panstin, I. B. and Khvostova, V. V.

SO: PRECESSION OF JOURNAL OF GENERAL BIOLOGY. (Biologicheskii Zhurnal Vol. VII, 1934 No. 2)

PANSHIN, I. B.

"The Cytogenetic Nature Of The Position Effect Of The Gene White (Bottled) And Calitus Interruptus. Department Of Genetics (Chief: N. F. Dubinin), Institute Of Experimental Biology (Director: N. K. Koltsov), Moscow." (p. 83?) by Panshin, I. B.

SO: PREDECESSOR OF JOURNAL OF GENERAL BIOLOGY. (Biologicheskiy Zhurnal) Vol. VII, 1938 No. 4

PANSHIN, I. B.

Mbr., Inst. Experimental Biology. Inst. Cytology, Histology,
& Embryology, Moscow, -1941-.

"Cytogenetic Analysis of the Homology of Genes in Reversed
Linear Repeats," "Experimental Proof of Non-Union of
Chromosome Fragments at the Formation of Reciprocal
Translocations," ibid., No. 5, 1941;

"A Proof of the Homology of Genes in Reverse Linear
Repeats," ibid., 33, No. 2, 1941;

"Reunion of Fragments of the Y-Chromosome after Single
Breaks," ibid., No. 3, 1941;

"Relative Frequency of Union of Chromosome Fragments,"
ibid., No. 4, 1941.

S/276/63/000/002/012/052
A052/A126

AUTHORS: Pan'shin, I.F., Bershteyn, L.I., and Nizhel'skiy, P.Ye.

TITLE: The second stage of austenite decomposition and properties of steel after refinement

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1963, 56, abstract 2B240 (Izv. Kurganskogo mashinostroit. in-ta, I, 1962, 77-81)

TEXT: The dependence of toughness and hardness of 30X2H2M (30Kh2-N2M) steel on the hardening temperature and on temperature and duration of tempering was investigated. For hardening, 10 x 10 x 55 mm samples were heated during 15 min in an electric furnace having temperatures of 890, 920 and 950°C, and they were cooled in calm air. By the magnetometric method it has been established that austenite decomposition begins at 420-430°C and ends below the martensite point of 310°C. Some samples were oil hardened (after heating to 890°C) for comparison. The hardness of air and oil-hardened samples was HB388 and HB477 respectively. High tempering was carried out at 500, 540, 580 and 620°C with 20, 90 and 300 min holding

Card 1/2

S/276/63/000/002/012/052
A052/A126

The second stage of austenite...

including heating time. After tempering the samples were oil cooled. The toughness was determined on samples at -40°C. Curves of the dependence of steel hardness on temperature and duration of tempering (after air and oil hardening) were plotted and tables of toughness and hardness are presented. As a result of the investigation it has been established that the formation of bainite structure in the process of hardening contributes to the increase of the amount of residual austenite, the decomposition of which leads to an increase of hardness after tempering at 540°C. As a result of high tempering at a temperature of over 580°C a good combination of mechanical properties can be achieved in a steel having a mixed structure after hardening consisting of upper and lower bainite and martensite. There are 2 figures and 2 references.

T. Kislyakova

(Abstracter's note: Complete translation.)

Card 2/2

BUTAKOV, D.K.; PAN'SHIN, I.F.; STARTSEV, V.A.; BERSHTEYN, L.I.

Formation of intergranular cracks in steel castings. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.8:143-149 '62. (MIRA 1':9)

1. Kurganskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.
(Steel castings—Defects)

S/148/62/000/008/007/009
E071/E483

AUTHORS: Butakov, D.K., Pan'shin, I.F., Startsev, V.A.,
Bershteyn, L.I.

TITLE: On the problem of intergranular cracking in steel
castings

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya
metallurgiya, no.8, 1962, 143-149

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to establish
the origin and significance of bright shiny areas observed on
dull-grey fracture surfaces of test pieces, examined in the course
of routine quality control of Cr-Ni-Mo steel castings.
Examination of fracture surfaces of various test pieces,
metallographic examination of micro- and macro-structure,
and magnetic crack-detection tests made it possible to distinguish
between two types of shiny zones: one representing the surface of
shrinkage cavities, the other corresponding to regions where
microscopic, intergranular cracks were present in the casting.
The effect of the casting temperature, pouring rate, rate of
cooling (as determined by the time interval during which the
Card 1/2

A 1 13072-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW/W
ACC NR: AP6001688 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/65/000/012/0116/0121 59
58 R

AUTHOR: Nishel'skiy, P. Ye.; Pan'shin, I. F.

ORG: Kurgan Machine Building Institute (Kurganskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Scaling resistance and structural state of chromium-manganese steels

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 12, 1965, 116-121

TOPIC TAGS: metal scaling, crystal structure, chromium steel, manganese steel, austenite steel, heat-resistant steel

ABSTRACT: Considering the shortage of nickel, an increasing significance is attached to the development of new grades of stainless and heat-resistant steels in which Ni is completely or partially replaced with other alloy elements. Indicative of this is the conversion to Cr-Mn steel on the grounds that, like Ni, Mn belongs in the group of austenite-forming elements. The presence in steel of Mn and C, which are needed to obtain an austenitic structure, may, however, lead to a decrease in scaling resistance. Since Cr is the principal element increasing the scaling resistance of steel, the problem is how to determine the optimal ratio between Mn and Cr so as to optimally combine scaling resistance with high-temperature strength in the steels used as the material of furnace fittings. In this connection, the authors investigated the scaling resistance of EI921 Cr-Mn steel (0.6% C, 17% Cr and 0.5% Si) and other steels as a function of Mn content and the ambient medium. Scaling resistance was determined by

Cont 1/2

UDC: 669.15-194:669.26'74

L 13072-66

ACC NM: AP6001688

heating annealed and degreased specimens in muffle furnaces at 700, 850 and 1000°C for 2, 4, 8, 24, 48, 86, and 100 hr, and, after cooling, weighing them in order to determine from their weight gain the oxidation rate as a function of heating time. Corrosion resistance was determined by heating the specimens for 100 hr at 1000°C in a SO₂ atmosphere. The structural state of the specimens was estimated by magnetometric measurements, metallographic analysis, and measurements of hardness and microhardness; the steels containing 0-13% Mn have a mixed structure consisting of α- and γ-solid solutions. Above 13% Mn, the structure is represented by the γ-solid solution alone. It is at this transition point from α- to γ-solid solution that the gas corrosion is the smallest, which is why a 13% Mn content may be considered optimal. Thus, the scaling resistance of medium-carbon Cr-Mn steels is determined not only by their chemical composition but also by their structural state. In this connection, it is worth noting that the 13% Mn content of EI921 type steel is highly suitable. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 15Jul64/ ORIG

REV: 007/ OTH REV: 000

Card 2/2

PAN'SHIN, I.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Concentrated system for spraying orchards with DDT. Zashch. rast.
ot vred. i bol. 6 no.12:7-8 D '61. (MIRA 16:5)

PAN'SHEN, I.V., starshiy nauchnyy sekretar'

Viability of pine and the number of the pine beetle *Platypusus minor*. Zashch.rast. ot vrei. i bol. 9 no.10:44 1964. (MIRA 18:2)
I. Iezarevskiy inzektariy Vsesoyuznogo Instituta zashchity rastenij.

BADULIN, A.V., kand.biolog.nauk; MATIS, E.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SUSIDKO, P., kand.biolog.nauk; FED'KO, I., kand.biolog.nauk; RAKHIMOV, U.Kh., aspirant; SHUL'GA, N.G., aspirantka; KOBLENTS, L.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAN'SHIN, I.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KULIKOVA, M.T., aspirantka; SIDOROVA, S.F., aspirantka

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.1:52-55 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Kustanayskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya optytnaya stantsiya (for Badulin, Matis).
2. Vsesoyuznyy institut kukuruzy, Dnepropetrovsk (for Susidko, Fed'ko).
3. Samarkandskiy universitet (for Rakhimov).
4. Belorusskiy institut zemledeliya (for Shul'ga).
5. TSentral'naya torfobolotnaya optytnaya stantsiya, Dmitrov, Moskovskaya obl. (for Koblents).
6. Lazarevskiy insektariy, Krasnodarskiy kray (for Pan'shin).
7. Kazakhskiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Alma-Ata (for Kulikova).
8. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Sidorova).

PAN'SHIN, I. V.

Testing the use of a portable generator. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. 1 bol. 5 no. 6:19 Je '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Spraying and dusting equipment)

PAN'SHIN, L., inzh.

Structural layouts of nine- to fourteen-story residential buildings.
Zhil. stroi. no. 2:8-10 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Apartment houses--Design and construction)

VASIL'YEV, B.P.; BOGATKIN, I.I. [deceased]; VEL'SOV, A.S.
ANTONIN, L.

[Calculating reinforced concrete elements for strength,
deformations, and the formation and opening of cracks;
a manual for designers] Raschet zhelezbetonnykh kon-
struktsii po pravilam, deformatsiyam, obrazovaniyu
raskrytii i rasrezhivaniyu poslova dlia proektirovshchikov,
Moskva, Sitiatel', 1965. 414 s. (MIR 18:12)

PAN'SHIN, M.

Workers are a decisive factor. Metallurg 6 no.8:33 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)
1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Cherepovetskogo metallurgicheskogo
zavoda.
(Metalworkers)

VANCHIKOV, V.A.; RABOSHIN, N.G.

Refractory material mixture for blast furnace tap hole plug base
at the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant. Ogneupory 30 no. 8:2-25
(VMA 18:8)
'65.

1. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

PANSHIN, N.A.

A new rural lecture bureau. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.12:20 D '53.
(MIRA 6:12)
(Community centers)

BRYSTROV, V.F.; KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; PAN'SHIN, O.A.; STEPANYANTS, A.U.;
UZHAKOVA, O.A.

Three-membered rings. Part 1. Opt. i spektr. 19 no.2:
217-228 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; PAN'SHIN, O.A.

Cleavage of asymmetrical heminal amines. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. khim.
no. 3:56.-567 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; PAN'SHIN, O.A.

N, N'-methylene- and benzylidenebisethylenimines. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.3:567-570 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; PAN'SHIN, O.A.

N-alkoxymethyl ethylenimines. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. khim. no.4;740-
743 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; PAN'SHIN, O.A.

New method of synthesizing ethylenimine derivatives. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1554 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut khimicheskii fiziki AN SSSR.

KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; PAN'SHIN, O.A.; BYSTROV, V.F.

Reaction of N-ethylene iminomethylation. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.
nauk no.5:931 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

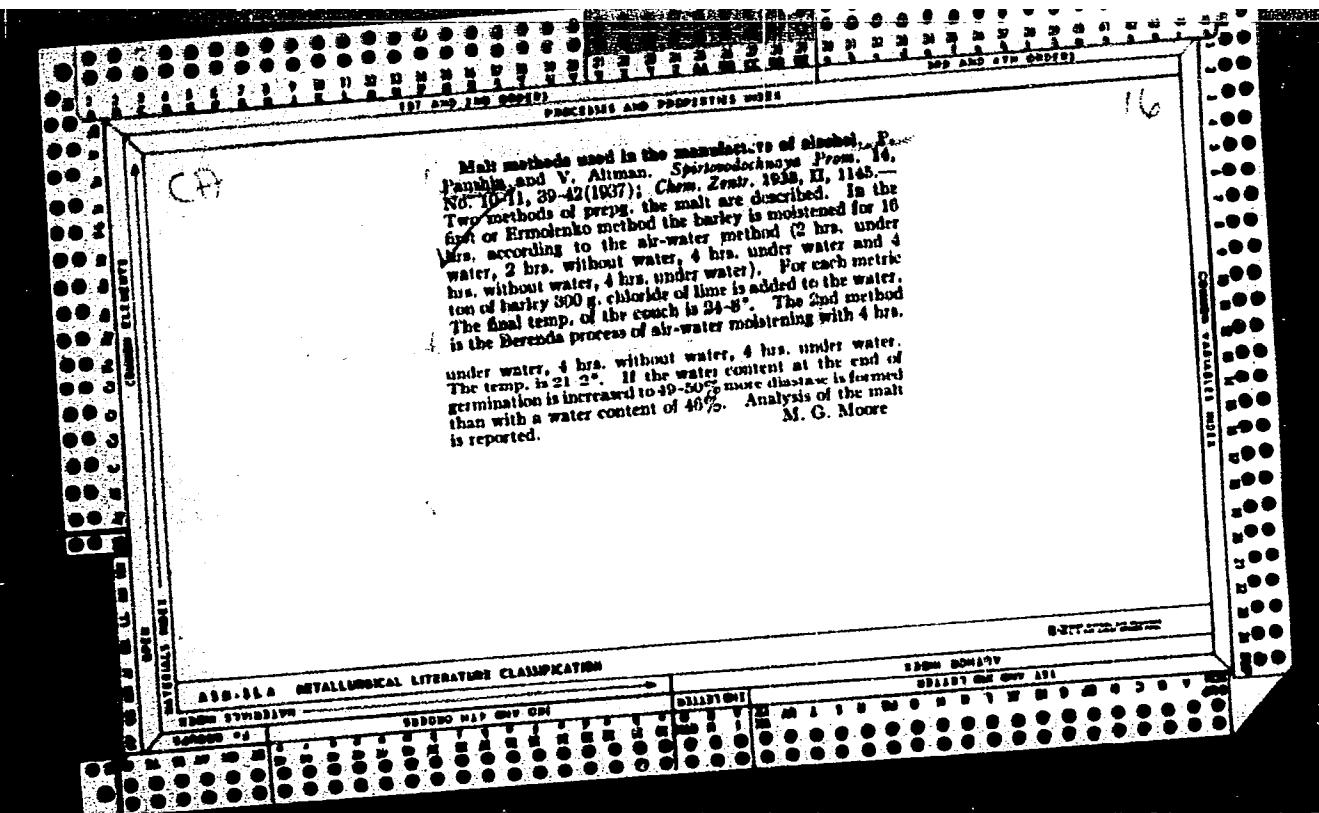
1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Ethylene) (Methylation)

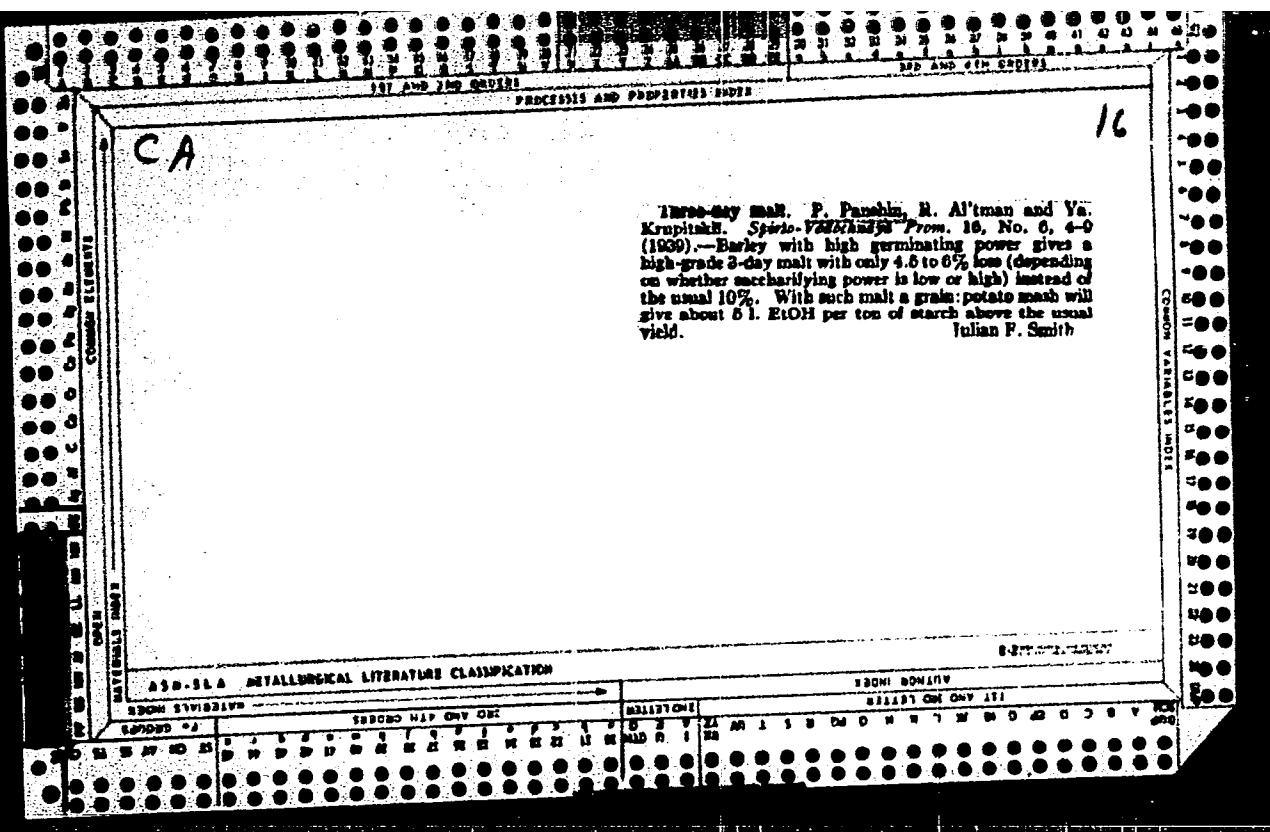
KOSTYANOVSKIY, R. G.; PAN'SHIN, O. A.

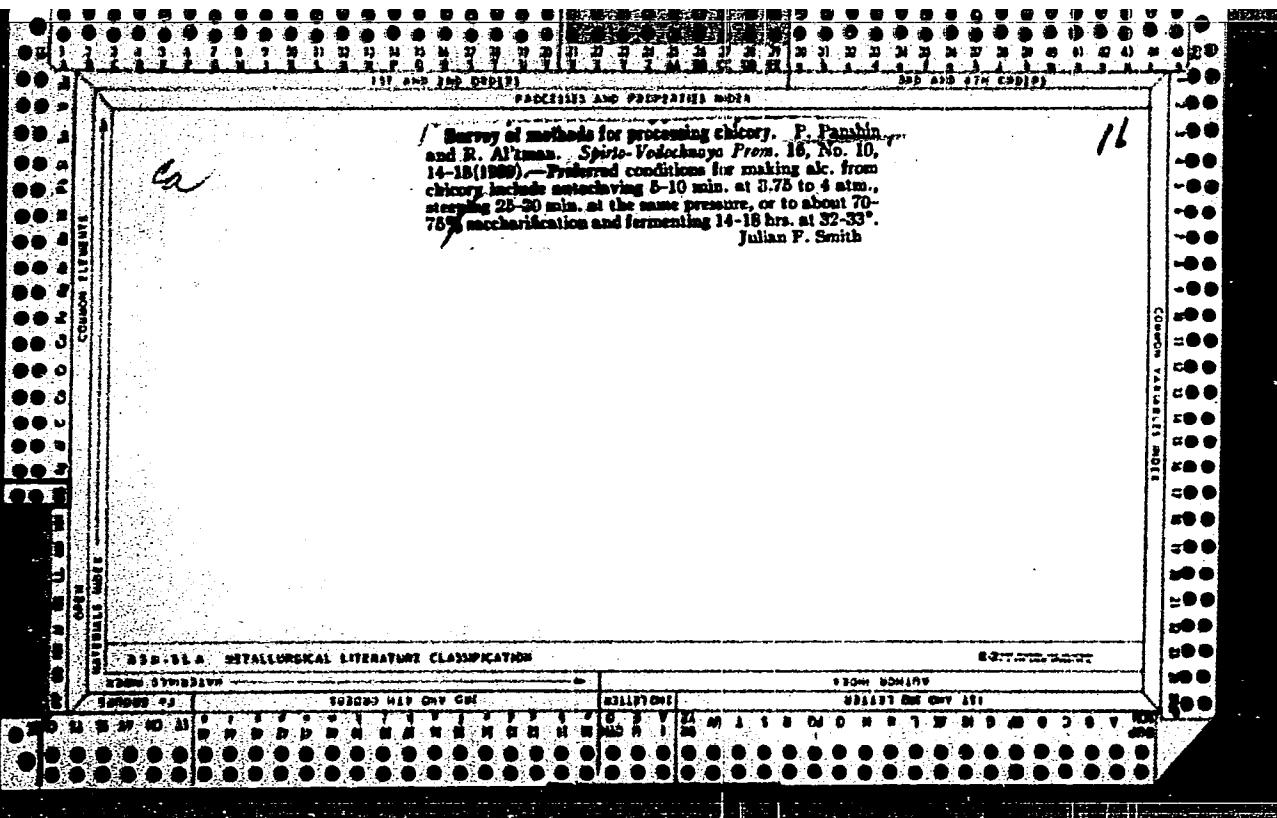
N-piperidinecarbinol. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.1:
182-186 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

(Piperidinemethanol)







✓ Molding grain - A. II. Berendstein and P. A. Panarin
U.S.S.R. 104,654, Feb. 26, 1957. The grain is charged into
a v.t. and there steeped for 20 min; i) inflationary water;
This is followed by spraying 30 min. of treatment with flowing
water and aeration. The water is drained off, and the grain
is sprinkled with aerated water for several hrs for approx.
15 min. each hr.

M. Hirsch

BERENSETBYN, A.F., PASHIN, P.A.

Method for speeding up the wetting and germination of grain.
Spirt.prom. 21 no.4:26-29 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Glavspirt (for Berenshteyn); 2. Khar'kovskiy spirtovyy treat
(for Pashin)
(Malt)

POLYAKOV, Pavel Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SELYUKOV, Leonid Ul'yanovich,
kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHIRIN, Sergey Il'ich, kand.tekhn.nauk; PASHIN,
P.Ye., inzh., nauchnyy red.; DZHISOV, Yu.M., red.izd-va; VOLCHOV,
K.M., tekhn.red.; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Geodetic measurements made during the process of construction in
industrial and civil engineering; manual for construction engineers]
GEODEZICHESKIE razbivochnye raboty v promyshlennom i grazhdanskom
stroitel'stve; spravochnoe posobie dlia inzhenerov-stroitelei. Lenin-
grad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959.
176 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Surveying) (Building) (Civil engineering)

GAABE, Yu.E.; PAVLOV, A.N.; LEVITIN, I.I.; PAN'SHIN, R.V., red.

[Agricultural statistics] Statistika sel'skogo khozaiistva.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Statistika," 1964. 382 p. (MIRA 17:5)

V V PAN'SHIN

"Collection of Norms Applying to Method for the Fundamental Electrical
Tests on Pulse Magnetrons (Project)" from Annotations of Works Completed in 1955
at the State Union Sci. Res. Inst; Min. of Radio Engineering Ind.

So: B-3,080,964

PANSHINA, A.K. [Panshyna, A.K.], starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Their friendship. Rab.i sial. 36 no.12:19-20 D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pedagogiki.
(Courtship)

PANSHINA, A.P.

Pulmonary reticulocytoma. Khirurgia no.1:135-136 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii No.2 (zav. - prof. M.M. Lyakhovitskiy)
Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(LUNGS---TUMORS)

PANShINA, A.P., Cand. Med. Sci., -- (diss) "Potentiated novocaine sinocarotial
block during concussion of the brain," Kharkov, 1961, 15 pp (Kharkov State
Medical Institute) 300 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 191)

PANCHENKO, Ye.V.; PANSHINA, M.M.; REKALO, I.B.; BLINKOVA, T.M.; KRYLOVA, L.I.;
ZHDANOV, V.V.; ZHETYEV, N.P.; LIVSHITS, B.G.

Residual stresses in billets made of A40 steel. Stan. i instr.
36 no.8:27-29 Ag :65. (MIRA 18:9)

PAN'SHINA, M.V.

Effect of reserpine, aminazin and acrophen in experimental hypertension. Farm. i tch. 26 no.5:537-542 S-0 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)
I. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. A.A. Belous) Volgogradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

IONKIN, G.A.; PAN'SHINA, M.V. (Stalingrad)

Method for the production of experimental hypertension. Pat.fiziol.
i eksp. terap. 5 no.3:84-85 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. G.A.
Ionkin) Stalingradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
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PAN'SHINA, M.V.

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1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof, A.A.Belous) Stalingradskogo
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(ERGOT ALKALOIDS) (METHONIUM COMPOUNDS)
(HYPERTENSION)